

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, October 2, 1727.

From the Craftsman, Sept. 23.

IT is impossible for a *News-writer* to preserve himself at all Times free from Errors, Impositions and Misinformations; of which we were so well apprized when we first engag'd in this Undertaking, that we did not promise to be *infallible*, but only to take the utmost Care to avoid Mistakes, and strictly to avoid all *voluntary* Publications: And we can with Satisfaction observe, that as we have not yet fallen into any *material* undesign'd Errors, so we can safely defy our Enemy to prove us guilty of any *invented* Falshoods, or *willfull* Misrepresentations. Whether we have not sometimes disclosed *unseasonable* Truths, is quite another Thing; since it was our professed Design to give the Reader an impartial Account of all Affairs both at home and abroad; and perhaps what may be reckoned *unseasonable* by a certain Set of Men, whose *visible* Interest is to conceal the Truth, may be judged *highly* *seasonable* by Others, whose Views and Designs are only for the publick Good.

Tho' this is a sufficient Reply to the Cavils of unreasonable and corrupt Men whose *Deeds* require *Darkness*; yet as we have heard of some particular Exceptions, it cannot be improper, in the present Dearth of News, to set the Publick right as to these Points.

The only Objection we have heard, (in which there is the least Appearance of Truth) is to what we have said concerning the two Spanish Ships taken by an English Man of War in the W. Indies, as to which we made the following Reflections: "What could be the Motive to this Act of Hostility, we cannot yet pretend to determine; but if we may judge by Appearances, it does not seem to promise us a long Continuance of the present Cessation of Arms." Whereas it has been answered, That these Ships were taken *before* the News of the Cessation could reach these Parts: This indeed may be the Case; tho' we cannot pretend to know what Orders might have been sent to Admiral Hoyer about that Time, upon the King of Spain's delaying to accept the Preliminaries, as

the Emperor had done a Month before. What is, at least, somewhat remarkable, and chiefly occasioned this Reflection, is, That we should happen to take two Spanish Ships just at this Time; whereas we had not before taken *One*, nor ever heard of any Orders or Powers for so doing; whilst the Spaniards were known to carry on Hostilities against us both by Sea and Land--- But as the *Fact* is admitted to be true, we shall not dispute about the Time; and as to the *Inference*, we submit it to the Reader.

Another Exception hath been taken against us, for saying in the said Paper, That the Spaniards talk of having 35 Ships of the Line, 14 Frigates, and 18 Gallies, to put to Sea against next Spring: Which has been represented as ridiculous; or, were it possible for them to get them ready, That they would not be able to *Man* them in several Years. Perhaps not, and I'm sure we did not say they would: And as for the whole Paragraph, we transcribed it *verbatim* from the *Daily Courant* of Tuesday Aug. 29, as we thought we might safely do, it being generally esteem'd an *Authority Paper*: And indeed we apprehended, that this Article from Madrid was insert there, to justify the unhappy Necessity we are under of sending Ships after Ships, to reinforce our Squadron in the Mediterranean.

Offence hath been likewise taken at our saying, That the true Design of the French Squadron's coming to Cadix under the Marquis d'O, is kept very private: From whence 'tis infer'd that our Design was to insinuate, That the Kings of France and Spain had come to a Reconciliation contrary to our Interest; tho' we have not given the least Room for such a Suggestion: And we have been asked, whether he might not have come there in order to promote our Interest, and to oblige the Spaniards to make good the Preliminaries? We sincerely wish that this may prove to be the Design, as we have said nothing to the contrary; tho' it must be confessed, that our Squadron there was esteem'd strong enough to contend with the Spaniards before the Marquis d'O came in to our Assistance; and yet we have thought fit to reinforce it since.



He says the same Sort of Persons have always cavilled at our Assertions, That the Spaniards have not yet ratified the Preliminary Articles; That they have not yet distributed the Effects of the *Florilla*; That they have not yet released the Ship Prince Frederick, and That they have not yet raised the Siege of Gibraltar: Tho' every one of these Assertions was undeniably true, and may be still repeated with Truth: but 'tis said, That the King of Spain is *answerable* for all this (and not the Ministers of Great Britain) for acting contrary to the *Sense* of the Preliminaries, as explained by France, Holland and our Selves; for which Mr. Vander Meers Letter to the Marquis de la Paz, is produced as Authority. We have not, that I know of, said a Word to the contrary; Tho' we cannot help Observing, That in all *disputable* Points, the Interpretations of one Side are not usually looked upon as decisive; but without troubling our Selves with determining who are the Authors of those Disputes, we heartily wish, that the Preliminaries could be drawn in such plain *Intelligible* Terms, as would have absolutely prevented all Dispute from either Party.

Indeed we have been lately told over and above, that some of these Differences are on the point of being adjusted; particularly, that the Siege of Gibraltar would be *entirely* raised, upon certain Conditions, which 'tis thought will not be *complied with*; or even supposing that they should, the King of Spain declares that he does not consent to it in virtue of the *Preliminaries*, but out of Regard to the *Intercession* of the King of France. He likewise proposes to restore all English Ships taken by his *Men of War*, since the 31st of May; but as for those of our Ships which had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of *Privateers*, he cannot promise any *Restitution*; and we are afraid, that Those are by much the larger Number. He still insists, as we are told, That the Affair of the *Prince Frederick* shall be referred to the Congress; and as to the Effects of the *Florilla*, his Catholic Majesty declares, That he will come to no Resolution about it, till the other Points are adjusted.

We are informed from the Hague, That some new Difficulties are like to arise concerning the Ostend Company, who are, it seems, endeavouring to evade the Preliminaries, by clandestinely bringing home a greater Number of Ships, from the East Indies than were agreed on.

From Petersburg they write, That the Differen

ces between the Courts of Great Britain and Moscow are not yet terminated; and that Count Maurice expects the Assistance of our Court,

From the Daily Journal, Sept. 23.

Petersburg, Aug. 28. The Emperor and Empress of the Romans, have sent magnificent Presents to the Czar their Nephew, and to the Daughter of Prince Menzicoff, whom he is to marry; and also a Diamond of the Value of 6000 Rubles for the Sister of this young Princess. Prince Galitzin has wrote to the Czar, that he had received Advice from Kapan of a Treaty of Peace being concluded between the Grand Seignior and the Sultan Ezref; that his Highness granted him all the Conquests made the preceeding Years by the Turks, except the City of Tauris, and a certain District of forty Leagues Extent; that a Report runs, that the Chief of the Rebels had taken a Resolution to turn all his Forces against the Muscovites, and to drive them also from their Conquests. These Letters have been read in the Council of Regency, and divers Couriers have been since dispatched, to hasten the March of Succours to Derbent, Andreof and Terki.

Deal, Sept. 20. There are in the Downs the Angelsea, Medway, Plymouth, Chatham, Rose, Deal Castle and Gibraltar Men of War; and just now came in from the Westward the Mary Galley Man of War.

Portsmouth, Sept. 20. Saturday last died here Mr. Charles Bisset, our Town Clerk; and 'tis thought he will be succeeded by Mr. John Hulsh, who has the Whig Interest.

Wye's Letter, verbatim, London, Sept. 26.

Since our last arrived a Mail from France, two from Holland, and one from Flanders:

BUT they do not confirm the News given by the last Lisbon Mail, of the Spaniards having entirely raised the Siege of Gibraltar, as mentioned in my former; the Advices from Madrid only telling us of some Military Employments disposed of by his Catholic Majesty, and of his having appointed the Duke de Vereneau his Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France. But 'tis given out, That the Count de Rothembourg, who is appointed by his Most Christian Majesty to go to the Court of Madrid, is to take no publick Character till

till such Time as his Negotiation for terminating the Differences still subsisting between G. Britain and Spain, do prove effectual; of which, we think, there can be no Doubt, especially considering the Reconciliation between the two Crowns, though some make a Handle thereof, for raising of Jealousies, &c.

Timber for Carriage-wheels, &c. are shipping off at the Tower for Gibraltar; whither Sir George Walton, with 4 Ships of War under his Command, sailed last Saturday Morning for Spithead: Where the *Revenge* and *Suffolk*, with several Transports also bound thither, remain in order to take in more Stores.

The Earls of Egl. and Stairs are arrived from Edinburgh, who with the rest of the Peers are chosen to represent the Peerage of Scotland in the ensuing Parliament. Several others of the Nobility and Gentry are on the Road from their Seats, to be present at the Coronation of their Majesties the 11th of October.

'Tis Dr. Wynne, Bishop of St. Asaph, that is made Bishop of Bath and Wells; and 'tis said Dr. Hare, Dean of St. Paul's, will be made Bishop of St. Asaph.

On the 20th Instant died George Clifford of Amsterdam, Esq; reckoned to be one of the most eminent Bankiers of Europe. And this Morning died of a most violent Fever Sir Francis Forbes, Alderman of Dowgate-Ward; by whose Death the City has lost an useful and impartial Magistrate.

Melancholly Accounts continue to come up from most Parts of England, of the Sickness and Death of great Numbers of People, especially by Fevers, which are of divers Sorts; particularly in the Country about Lancashire, there is scarce a Family that is not visited therewith, and in many Parishes, 40 People are pray'd for every Sunday;

Among the Catalogue of Frauds which Mr. Crescener is charged with, there is one which seems most detestable; which is his carrying off 1500 L. belonging to one Mr. Shipney, who after a long and laborious Service under him and his Father, had saved that Money, and put into his Hands for Security.

We have News of Admiral Hoffer having taken a Prize; which Account comes by Letters from Jamaica, brought by the *Tavistock*, Capt. Bright, dated the 22d July, with these Particulars: That

the said Prize was a Spanish Sloop, taken on the Coast of Carthagena, her Lading was of Sugar, Snuff, &c. and carried into Jamaica, where she had been condemned.

'Tis believed John Crawley, Esq; Son of the late Sir Ambrose Crawley will be chosen Admiral of Dowgate Ward, in Room of Sir Francis Forbes.

And William Gibson the noted Quaker was married last Sunday at Rother-heath Church, to one of the Profession of the Church of England.

The King of France has a very great Number of Land Forces on Foot, and seem as if they were ready to enter upon a War, which, however, can be with no other View, than to give Weight to his Mediation for accomodating the Differences with Spain.

From the Evening Post, Sept. 23.

Hague, Sept. 30. We have received Advice from Petersburg, That Count Rabutin Ambassador of the Emperor of the Romans, died there of an Apoplexy, which came upon him as he was sitting at Table with the Ambassador of this Republick and other Ministers, whom he was entertaining at Dinner.

Madrid Sept. 10. The Letter of the King of France, to which his Catholick Majesty returned Answer the 28th of last Month, contains in Substance, " That his Most Christian Majesty is much concerned at the Differences which happened during the foregoing Ministry under his Minority; " That he hopes his Catholick Majesty will do him so much Justice, as to believe he had no Share in them; That now he having taken in Hand the Reins of Government, will cultivate and preserve good Friendship and Harmony with Spain, and upon all Occasions give undeniable Proofs thereof; entreating his Catholick Majesty to entertain the like Sentiments for him, and never to forget the French Nation.

Rome, Sept. 13. About the Close of last Week the Pope had a fainting Fit, which was so violent, that Cardinal Lercari was going to send for all the Cardinals who have been promoted to that Dignity by his Holiness, but the Holy Father soon recovered, and is now so well that he performs the most painful Functions. Tuesday last came Letters from --- Ellis, Prime Minister of the Chevalier de

de St. George at Bologna, importing, That the Princess Sobieski is resolved to repair to Avignon with her two Sons; the said Chevalier intending to remain there till the Conclusion of the Congress of Cambray. Cardinal Gualtieri has renewed his Instances for obtaining of the Pope the Subsidies the Chevalier used to receive from this Court.

From the Daily Journal, Sept. 26:

Paris, Sept. 24. The King of Spain has appointed the Duke de Vernean for his Ambassador Extraordinary to France; and the Count de Rothenbourg, is gone in Quality of Ambassador Extraordinary of his Majesty to the Court of Madrid; who is likewise charged with the Order of the Holy Ghost, for the Infant Don Lewis-James.

Edinburgh, October 2. We see in the *London Gazette* a Proclamation by the King, setting forth, That his Majesty, for divers weighty Reasons, having thought fit to put off the Coronation till the 11th of October; the Peers were thereby discharged from their Attendance on the 4th; and strictly requir'd and commanded to attend on the said Eleventh of October, &c. Also,

A Regulation touching the Robes, &c. of the Peers and Peeres'ses to be us'd at the Coronation. But any Relation of that Ceremonial is discharged to be printed, but by Permission of *Suffex Mr.*

On an Evening last Week, some idle Fellows let fly a Dragon with a lighted Lanthorn at the Tail of it; which hovering over the upper End of the City, greatly surprized several of the Inhabitants: Some alledging it was a Comet; others said it was a Planet; others again, very gravely, affirm'd 'twas a Popish Plot.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

At Edinburgh on Wednesday the eighteenth Day of October next, the Professors of MEDICINE will open their usual Colleges on the following Branches of Medicine, which make a complete System of that Science, viz.

ANATOMY. Human and Comparative, Chirurgical Operations and Bandages, by Alexander Monro, P. A. and P. R. S. in the Anatomical Theatre of the University.

MATERIA MEDICA. *Methodus prescribendi*, by Dr. Charles Alison, P. B. R. and Pr. Simpl. in the Physician's

Hall: Who also in the Summer teaches Botany in the Physick Garden.

The INSTITUTIONS of Medicine, as digested by the celebrated Herman Boerhaave, explained and illustrated by Dr. Andrew St. Clair, and Dr. John Rutherford, Med. Theor. and Pract. P. P.

The PRACTICE of Medicine, or an Explanation of Boerhaave's Aphorisms, de Cognoscendis & Curandis Morbis, by Dr. John Innes, and Dr. Andrew Plummer, Med. and Chem. P. P.

A complete Systeme of CHIMISTRY Theoretical and Experimental, according to the same Author's Method, demonstrated by the said four Professors.

The three Parts of Medicine are taught in the Chymical Laboratory adjoining to the University.

By Order of Alexander Brody of Brody, Esq., Lyon King at Arms.

These are to advertise all Messengers at Arms within the Kingdom of Scotland, That they appear personally at Edinburgh on the Sixth Day of November next, at the Head Court to be held there by the Lyon or his Deputies; to renew their Bonds of Cautionry, to pay their Annuities, and answer to any Complaints that may be made against them, under Pain of Deprivation.

That the Mannor-place (either with or without the Yards) Park, Meadow, and Doococks of the Hill, or ENSTERFIELD, nigh the Burgh of Dumfermling to the South, about 3 Miles from the North Queensferry, is to be sett in Tack for long or short Space, the Entry at or before Martinmas next. The House consists of a large Dining-room; Drawing-room; Kitchen; Parlour with a Fire-closet; 9 Bed-rooms with Closets to 3 of them; a large Garret; Breweduse, Cellars with fix'd Bottle racks and Drainer; a Milch-house, a large Stable with 9 close Travellers well finished, 6 fix'd Chens for Graith or Corn, and a Hay-loft above the Stable; a Coach-house, a convenient Draw-well, and several other Conveniencies; the House all well box'd and finished, with large Sash Windows; the Gardens in good Order, with a great many Wall and Standard Fruit-trees. The Tacksmen may also have the Use of the Furniture, being all new and valuable. There are 10 Acres in the Park, and 3 in the Meadows. And if they incline for more Land to labour, they can have a Plough-gang lying close by the Mannor-place, with Barn, Evers and Stables, but no Tenant's House. There are also Nurseries of all Sort Trees and Hedging in the said Gardens to be disposed of. Enquire at Mr. John Macfarlane Writer to the Signer, at his Chamber South Side of the Cross, Edinburgh; or at William Black Writer in Dumfermling, who will set the same.

N.B. In the Advertisement ament the Lands of *Sharplin and Boulton*, (lately in this Paper) in stead of Mr. John Ainslie in Edinburgh, read, in *Jedburgh*.

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